

## ADRIPT ON BALLOON AT SEA

**BLOWN IN THE DARK FROM RESCUE SHIP; ALL HOPE LOST.**

Dr. Niemeyer and Hans Heidemann Clung Fingers in Farewell as They Chased to Hops—Hans From a Boat the Sweetest Sound They Ever Heard.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 15.—The steamship Prinz Wilhelm arrived to-day at Leith, Scotland, with Dr. Niemeyer and his assistant, Hans Heidemann, the crew of the German balloon Buisey, one of the competitors in the great international race, on board.

Dr. Niemeyer and Herr Heidemann arrived in London this evening, wearing cheap, ready-made clothing which they bought in Edinburgh, virtually having been naked when rescued. The sailors of the cutter which picked them up lent them garments until they could purchase others. The story of the hours when they believed they were facing death upon the night waves of the North Sea is thrilling. After being blown overboard, they were not alarmed at the prospect of being carried across the sea. On the contrary, they were elated, for the wind was driving them northward, and as it was estimated their gas would last fifteen hours they saw a prospect of landing in England and winning the race.

But a little later the wind veered and, blowing with terrific force, drove them northward through pitch darkness and bitter cold. When they realized the situation, Dr. Niemeyer exclaimed: "Now we have done it."

"Yes, we are in it," responded Heidemann, and each was silently busy with his own thoughts.

Presently they saw the lights of two or three ships far below. They shouted and signalled with their electric lamps in vain. They were driven helplessly for two hours. About dawn they saw the lights of the Prinz Wilhelm and signalled frantically and at last the steamer's foghorn answered them.

Dr. Niemeyer, telling the story, said: "Heidemann shouted 'We are saved!' but we little knew. The worst was yet to come. Suddenly we realized that we were travelling much faster than the steamer, and, unless we opened the valve and dropped the chance of rescue would be gone. I opened the valve of the balloon and the car struck the waves with tremendous force. The car being weighted with ballast instantly sank and we were submerged to the armpits.

"We climbed the ropes and grasped the extension ring. There was enough gas left in the balloon to keep it above the water, but the whole thing was driven flopping through the waves, which buffeted us in the darkness. We were suddenly thrown into consternation to see the Prinz Wilhelm's lights growing dimmer, and we watched them lessening until they almost disappeared.

"We could not believe that we were abandoned. It must be that we were still speeding faster than the steamer. The gas bag acted as a sail, and our only hope seemed to be to rip it. Pulling the ripping cord with all the strength left in my mumbled arms, the envelope collapsed on the water and the car sank deeper.

"Half frozen and choked by the waves, which we could not avoid, with eyes smarting from the salt water, and naked except for our trousers, having hastily stripped in readiness for a swim, we still held on for our lives with our hands, having lost all foothold when the basket sank. The steamer's lights were now mere specks in the darkness. So they had abandoned us. 'Men, men, how can you forsake us? It isn't human,' I shouted futilely.

"Then the lights vanished altogether. We saw our end near. I said to Heidemann, 'I cannot hold out much longer.' 'Nor can I,' he answered quietly. 'As we gripped the netting for a new hold our hands touched. We involuntarily clasped fingers.

"'Good-by,' I said. 'It won't last much longer.'"

"'Good-by,' responded Heidemann. 'I shut my eyes to await the end. Suddenly out of the darkness we heard a shout. It was a human voice, the sweetest sound I ever heard. Rapidly nearing us was a boat which the Prinz Wilhelm had sent to find us.

"'Catch hold of the oar,' shouted a voice in the German tongue, and the boat drew alongside and the brave sailors with difficulty helped us on board.

"I hardly knew how we fought death and won. Twenty minutes later the steamer came up and took us on board. It picked up the balloon too. The captain and crew treated us in the best possible manner, and thank God we are here to say so, but we are disappointed that we did not win the trophy."

Mr. Arnold of the balloon St. Louis told a thrilling story of his experience and that of Mr. Hewat, his companion. "Mr. Hewat and myself," he said, "were forty-five minutes trailing in the water. Mr. Hewat was in the rigging and I in the basket. The cord for ripping the balloon would not work, so we were pulled through the water at a great rate. The sailors in the pilot boat which rescued us yelled to us in French and German, but we could not understand. Finally one in good English roared 'Jump into the sea!'

"It was evident the vessel could not keep up with us. Mr. Hewat jumped first and was picked up. Eight minutes later, when I jumped, I did so, holding the rope which should have ripped the balloon, my idea being that the force of the jump certainly would complete the job, and thus I might save the St. Louis. Instead it merely pulled me along at such a rate that my head was under water most of the time. When I felt I was nearly drowned I let go and was picked up, after having been in the rough sea twelve minutes.

"The reason we drifted to the sea was the fog. When it cleared we found out where we were. Mr. Hewat said to me, 'Would you rather go down and take a chance of being saved or do you prefer to go further and almost sure death?' replied, 'I agree with whatever you decide,' and as the gas supply was giving out we decided it was best to descend.

"I opened the valve and we went tumbling down, without the least idea of what particular sea or ocean we were falling into. Mr. Hewat's hand was badly cut by the anchor rope, which got twisted round it and nearly severed it. Luckily he was able to cut his hand free with a knife. He has gone to Scotland and I myself am proceeding to London."

## BRITISH BALLOON WINS RACE.

Two That Beat It Disqualified—Two Still Missing.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The British balloon Banabee, which came down yesterday at Hvidding, Schleswig-Holstein, 261 miles from the point where the international balloon race started, was declared to-day

## officially winner of the international

aerostatic cup.

Two other balloons made longer flights than the Banabee, but they were disqualified because they descended in the water. The rule is obligatory that winners must descend upon terra firma.

The Helvetia, a Swiss entrant, made a remarkable flight of 767 miles, landing in shallow water only a few rods. It is said, from the shore on the coast of Norway near Ersholmen. The German balloon Buisey also made a distance greater by 30 kilometers than that of the Banabee, but was disqualified on account of the fact that it descended in the water.

A telegram was received this morning from Dr. Niemeyer, pilot of the Buisey, saying that his balloon came down "on Tuesday in the North Sea 150 miles southeast of the coast of Scotland." He and his assistant were rescued with great difficulty, he added, by a passing steamship.

The French balloon Condor wins the second prize and the Belgian balloon Belgica the third.

All the aerostats say that the currents of air into which the balloons drifted moved in circles, and this in general prevented long flights.

The points where the contestants landed and the distances covered revised to date were as follows: Those marked with asterisks are disqualified for descending in water.

\*Helvetia (Swiss), near Ersholmen, Norway, 1,211 kilometers.

\*Buisey (German) in North Sea, between Helgoland and the coast of Scotland; 730 kilometers.

Banabee (British), at Hvidding, Schleswig-Holstein; 435 kilometers.

Condor (French), at Tonden; 400 kilometers.

Belgica (Belgian), near Hvidding; 393 kilometers.

\*Castilla (Spanish), in the North Sea; 390 kilometers.

\*St. Louis (American), in the North Sea; 384 kilometers.

De France (French), at Garding; 365 kilometers.

Brise d'Automne (French), at same place.

Elios (Italian), 353 kilometers.

Utopie (Belgian), at Cuxhaven; 350 kilometers.

Cognac (Swiss), near Cappel Neufeld; 350 kilometers.

Dusseldorf (German), at Mulheim; 348 kilometers.

Berlin (German), with Herr Erbslohn, last year's winner, near Cuxhaven; 340 kilometers.

Britannia (British), near Bremen; 312 kilometers.

The Ruvenzo (Italian), 300 kilometers.

America II (American), at Mecklenburg; 200 kilometers.

The two German balloons, Hergesell and Plauen, which took part in the endurance race beginning on Monday, are still missing. There is some hope that they are somewhere in Norway. Weather observations, however, indicate that they are driven out over the North Sea. The German Admiralty is conducting a most exhaustive search for them. The surveying ship Zieten, fourteen torpedo boats and a fleet of twenty fishing smacks are constantly engaged. One division is steaming in radiating lines from Heligoland to the English coast, a second is cruising along the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein and a third is patrolling the North Frisian and Dutch coasts.

GRIMSBY, Oct. 15.—The American balloon St. Louis, which fell into the North Sea, has been picked up by a trawler and brought to this port.

Great Britain has sent two cruisers to search for the missing German balloons Hergesell and Plauen.

## JAPAN AND CHINA NEAR WAR.

Tokio Sends Ultimatum to Peking After Police Battle on Korean Frontier.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 15.—A serious fight between Chinese and Japanese soldiers at Kwanto, in Northern Korea, threatens to result in trouble between China and Japan.

The details and date of the fight are not accurately known, but it is reported that the Chinese were the aggressors. They fired a fusillade at a police station occupied by Japanese troops.

A combat ensued which lasted for several hours, many men on both sides being killed or wounded. The Chinese withdrew.

The Japanese were reinforced later and prepared to pursue the Chinese. They apparently gave notice of their intention to the Peking authorities, whereupon China forbade their entering Chinese territory.

Japan protested, and it is reported she declared that unless immediate satisfaction was given Japanese troops would cross the frontier.

## WRIGHT GLIDES TO EARTH.

Drops Motor and Steers Sinking Aeroplane Over Oblique Course.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LA MASSE, Oct. 15.—Wright made a daring experiment with his aeroplane this evening.

He ascended to a height of sixty-five feet and then stopped the motor. The aeroplane glided to the earth with the greatest ease and alighted smoothly after describing an oblique line 200 feet long.

The experts and spectators present heartily applauded Mr. Wright.

## STILL AFTER THAT GALLEON.

Research Company President Is Hungrily Expected in Jamaica.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 15.—President Southern of the Research Company, the rival of the Mayflower expedition, is due to arrive here to-morrow from New York. He will charter a schooner which will be used in an attempt to recover the treasure alleged to be in a Spanish galleon which sank off Jamaica many years ago.

## PORTO RICO CIGARMAKERS WIN.

Factories Agree to Pay Them \$1.50 a Thousand After Seven Weeks Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 15.—After a seven weeks' struggle the strike of the cigar makers has ended in victory for the men. The factories agree to pay \$1.50 a thousand for the making of cigars. During the strike the local union received \$4,000 from the International Cigarmakers Union.

## DOVAGER EMPRESS NEAR 74.

Pekin to Celebrate for 74th and Uncle Sam on November 3.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—The Chinese students of Peking and others propose to celebrate the Dovager Empress's seventy-fourth birthday on November 3 with an athletic carnival and at the same time demonstrate to the American Legation the Chinese nation's gratitude for the reduction of the Boxer indemnity.

## \$30,000 SHORT WHEN HE DIED.

**MANAGER OF WALL STREET FIRM WAS NEVER SUSPECTED.**

Henry L. Saltonstall Had Been Long in the Service of H. I. Judson & Co. and Was a Well-Respected Citizen in Elizabeth—Money Went in Speculation.

Henry Lincoln Saltonstall, manager of the Stock Exchange firm of H. I. Judson & Co., died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., on September 14. No rumors of suicide followed his death nor were there other suspicious circumstances, but in the regular course of business the members of the firm went over his books to ascertain whether or not everything was correct before turning them over to a new manager. The examination revealed a shortage of approximately \$30,000.

Saltonstall was about 45 years old and had been in the employ of the firm for ten or twelve years, first as bookkeeper and later as manager. Warren B. Nash, the junior partner, said yesterday that the firm had put entire confidence in him and that the partners were greatly surprised when they discovered the shortage.

"I don't care to say how he got the money from us without our knowledge," Mr. Nash added. "He lost it in speculation covering a considerable time. He was a widower, but he had two children, one about 9 years old and the other about 12, and on their account we endeavored to keep the shortage secret, charge it off on our books and forget it. But since in some way it has leaked out it is better to have the facts known than to have reports of any heavy loss in circulation."

Mr. Nash added that Saltonstall had not left his home. All of his money had been lost. All of his money had been lost.

Mr. Saltonstall was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, before going to Elizabeth, where he attended St. James's Methodist Church. He was a Republican candidate for School Commissioner when he died. He had been cured in St. Elizabeth's Hospital and was attributed to appendicitis and peritonitis. He had been taken from his home to the hospital for an operation but it was late. He had been a resident of Elizabeth for more than fifteen years. In 1885 he married Miss Katherine Parrot, a sister of Surgeon General Parrot of Elizabeth. She died in 1907, leaving two children, Henry Rayton and Mary P. Saltonstall. Mr. Saltonstall was a member of Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, and the State Society of the Order of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., of Elizabeth, was an enthusiastic cyclist and was at one time a member of the national board of the League of American Wheelmen.

He was educated in Brighton College, England. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Saltonstall, aged 84, still lives in Chicago. Two sisters, Mrs. J. T. Patton of East Orange and Mrs. L. Plague of North Plainfield, N. J., are also daughters of Henry Rayton. Mrs. Rayton Saltonstall of Chicago, survive him.

The members of the firm of H. I. Judson & Co. are Mr. Nash and Mr. Judson. Both are members of the Stock Exchange. The firm is well able to stand the loss. Mr. Judson has a daughter who married Dr. Rowland Cox and has since married Francis Burton Harrison.

## BRUCE ON GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Discusses at Yale Factors That Have Had Influence in Europe.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 15.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, to-night delivered the first lecture in the course founded by the late William E. Dodge of New York. The general subject was "The Hindrances of Good Citizenship."

The special topic discussed by Mr. Bryce this evening was "Indolence as a Hindrance to Good Citizenship." The lecture began by observing that he had hesitated to accept the invitation to deliver this course because he thought that the special difficulties incident to good citizenship in America could be more fully and more freely handled by those who were themselves American citizens. However, he had been led to feel that most of the difficulties were substantially those which existed in Europe also, so that European experience and in particular English experience might be useful to Americans.

In these lectures he said it was his duty to avoid any comment upon current American politics. He did not intend to refer to them.

As the peoples of Europe had gained by the emancipation of the last sixty years, some disappointment was felt that the individual citizens had fallen short of all that was expected of them. To what were these deficiencies due? In all countries the causes were much the same; and the chief among these were indolence, selfish interest and party spirit. These three evils he proposed to devote one lecture, and then to examine the remedies best calculated to remove these hindrances to good citizenship. The first lecture was devoted to indolence—the indifference to public affairs and slowness in discharging public duty.

He proceeded to indicate several causes which had tended in modern times to reduce the interest of the citizen in his functions.

One was the more indulgent temper of our times, which takes everything and everybody for granted. Another was the vast growth of population, which made each man's share in government seem so small. A third was that competition with public duty of new tastes, pleasures and interests, the more changeable character of business, the increasing knowledge of science and liking for art, and above all the passion for amusement and all that is called "sport."

Discussing the forms which the duties of a citizen might take, and particularly fighting, voting, accepting public office, and devoting particular attention to the reflecting and trying to master the questions on which he was to vote, so that the vote should be given intelligently. There was everywhere too much reading and too little thinking. It was no doubt difficult for the average man in Europe and even for a large part of the voters in a country where education was widespread, as in New England and the North American States generally, to find time and means for comprehending many public duties.

## The Weather.

The northwest depression was central yesterday over the upper Missouri Valley and covered all sections eastward to the middle Lake region and all west of the Mississippi River except Arkansas, Louisiana and western Texas.

It was causing heavy rain in Oregon. The only rain reported yesterday was in the Northwest States and on the Pacific Coast; elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

The temperature rose here in the Mississippi Valley and in nearly all sections eastward because of the presence of a high pressure area central over the south Atlantic States. In Montana, Idaho and the north Pacific States the weather was fair and warm; wind light westerly; average humidity, 56 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.07; at 3 P. M., 30.00.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	100°	100°	100°	100°
8 A. M.	57°	43°	6 P. M.	75°
12 M.	57°	53°	9 P. M.	69°
1 P. M.	77°	53°	11 P. M.	69°
2 P. M.	77°	53°	11 P. M.	69°

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE, 77°; at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; light south to southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light southerly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds.

## KAISER HOLDS EUROPE

Continued from First Page.

at the Berlin Foreign Office has not been followed by the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets.

"We hope that M. Iavolsky will betake himself to Berlin at the earliest possible moment. Such a journey is in the highest degree desirable after the indiscretions committed over the pourparlers in London."

This unmeasured admission that Germany can mark the time and fine for the European concert is evidently made as an outlet for France's temporary disgust with her British and Russian friends. She recognizes that Germany has weapons to make herself as effective as she did on the eve of the Algerias conference.

Two important communications reached Paris to-day from Constantinople, one to the effect that the British Ambassador there has been striving anxiously, and hitherto without success, to reconcile the deep differences among the Young Turk leaders and the other that the proposed conference must be held in Constantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A news agency despatch from Paris states that official announcement has been made there that France, Great Britain and Russia have reached a definite agreement upon a programme to be submitted to the other Powers as a basis for discussion at the conference upon Near East affairs.

It is stated that eight proposals will be submitted to the Powers.

After the despatch was published here this afternoon it was pronounced inaccurate at the Foreign Office, which it was said would make an official statement later.

This evening the Foreign Office announced that "the exchange of views between Baron Iavolsky and Sir Edward Grey resulted in a complete agreement as to what should be done in dealing with the Near Eastern situation."

"For this purpose," the Foreign Office statement says, "it is believed a conference will be necessary. But in order to be successful in reaffirming respect for the law of nations and in making reparation to those injured by breach of international treaties the conference should be limited in scope and should be confined to dealing with questions arising from recent violations of the Treaty of Berlin."

As regards the objects of the conference, the statement goes on: "The first must be provision for compensating Turkey, on which point there seems to be a general agreement among the Powers. Provision also will have to be made for effectively strengthening the present régime of Turkey, which will afford the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace."

"It is hoped that means will be found to meet the reasonable wishes of the smaller Balkan States, with the proviso that this should not be done at the expense of Turkey. And there is good reason to believe that the Cretan question will be satisfactorily dealt with, though provisionally excluded from the scope of the conference as being in the first instance a question to be discussed with Turkey by the four protecting Powers."

"It is hoped that these views, by their moderation, reasonableness and disinterestedness, will recommend themselves to the acceptance of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, with whom it is essential there should be a formal exchange of ideas on the subject."

"There is no intention of submitting the question of the Straits of Dardanelles to the conference. This is a question in which Russia and Turkey are primarily concerned, and there is no desire on the part of the former to settle it in any sense hostile to Turkey or to seek for it as compensation. Russia will enter the conference as one of the disinterested Powers."

"Subjects arising under the Anglo-Russian treaty will also have to come up for discussion, which proves the identity of views between M. Iavolsky and Sir Edward Grey. This identity promises to secure a continuance of the cordial and harmonious cooperation of the two Governments in the settlement of the Central Asian question."

Although the foregoing was drawn by M. Iavolsky and Sir Edward Grey, it was issued with the knowledge and approval of the other diplomats. It represents all that can be said or that is regarded as politic to say at present. The Foreign Office does not specify wherein the unofficial statement is inaccurate.

The eight proposals as set forth in the despatch from Paris which drew this official statement from the Foreign Office were outlined as follows:

"First, that articles 1 to 23 of the treaty of Berlin, relating to Bulgaria and Eastern Rumania, be replaced by stipulations recognizing the independence of Bulgaria as at present constituted and determining the financial obligations of Bulgaria toward Turkey. New clauses probably will contain a provision for settling pending questions concerning the Orient Railway."

"Second, the Powers are to take note [the French verb used is 'cometer,' to take notice of a thing or establish it by observation] of the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

"The third proposal provides for due record being taken of the return of the sanjak of Novibazar by Austria to Turkey."

"The fourth proposal relates to Crete and replaces Article 24 of the Treaty of Berlin by clauses recognizing the annexation of Crete by Greece, and determining the resulting financial obligations of the latter toward Turkey. It is understood that Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, the four Powers protecting Crete, shall, prior to the conference, discuss the question together, in concert with Turkey, and then refer the matter to the conference."

"The second part of the Treaty of Berlin provides for special regulations for the government of other parts of Turkey in Europe. It is now stipulated that these provisions shall cease to have force when the Powers have assured themselves that a satisfactory settlement has been carried into effect."

"The fifth proposal is that an arrangement similar to that mentioned above shall apply to the provinces inhabited by the Armenians."

"The sixth proposal deals with Montenegro. Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin limits the rights of sovereignty in the case of Montenegro. It is now proposed that Articles 26 to 33, inclusive, shall be made into a single article, abrogating all the rest of the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Berlin. It is to be noted that Article 29, which is thus swept away, provides that the port of Spitz shall be incorporated with the Austrian province of Dalmatia."

"The seventh point of the programme is comprised in a statement that it is desirable to seek to give compensation to Serbia and Montenegro by a rectification of their frontiers, 'on that part of the territory of Bosnia and Herze-

govina adjoining the sanjak of Novi-bazar." This would seem to imply that a strip of territory is to be taken not from the Turkish province of Novi-bazar, but from the territory newly annexed by Austria.

"The eighth point concerns the Danube and embodies the declaration that it is desirable to come to an understanding for the revision of the regulations for the navigation of the Danube at present in force and the granting of larger rights than are now enjoyed by the States on the river."

This draft of the programme is followed by the declaration that, inasmuch as the new Ottoman constitution fore-shadows the reorganization of the judicial system and the remodeling of Turkish legislation so as to bring them into conformity with the principles applied in the other States of Europe, the Powers are prepared to consider, in concert with the Ottoman Government, as soon as these reforms shall have been realized, the best means of substituting for the old régime of capitulations treaties analogous to those which govern the relations between modern Powers."

It is noted that there will be further occasion for considering the possibility of abolishing foreign post offices in Turkey.

Nothing is said in the draft of the programme about "the straits," a term which of course comprises not only the Dardanelles, but the Bosphorus. This, however, formed the subject, it is well known, of prolonged discussion between Sir Edward Grey and Baron Iavolsky.

The latter never asked that this question should be placed on the programme of the conference. What he did ask was that Great Britain and France should give Russia the advantage of their cooperation in her negotiations with Turkey for the opening of the straits to Russia.

The discussion has been characterized by great good will on both sides and by a desire to arrive at an understanding while safeguarding the interests of Turkey. The latter naturally must have the last word to say on questions so closely affecting herself.

In the first place, Russia asked for the right to send ships of war through the straits in time of peace (that is, peace for Turkey) under special conditions and with special restrictions. Great Britain, in reply, asked for the same right for all nations. Russia demurred to this, arguing that warships could not desire to enter the Black Sea with a rightful purpose.

An agreement seems to have been reached eventually whereby the right of ingress and egress, if granted to Russian warships, shall be accorded on the same conditions and with the same restrictions to the ships of any Power at war with Russia.

Later advice says that the question of compensation for Montenegro is still under consideration. It is understood that the clause at first drafted will be replaced by one simply mentioning the desirability of compensation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—The Novoe Vremya appeals strongly for a rapprochement between Russia and Turkey and for a union of Islam and Slavdom against Teutonic encroachment. It says:

"There are now more common than opposing interests between the two, and we should base our policy on these common interests. Russia and Turkey have shed overmuch of one another's blood in the past, and they should now recognize that the Muscovites and Osmanlis are really nearer to one another than to any other race. The immemorial hatred between the Orthodox and infidel yields to the fact that the Turkish constitution grants equal facilities to the Slavs."

## LYNCHING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Kurds Stern Police Station—Put Greek Who Insulted Woman to Death.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—A lynching outrage which took place here yesterday is causing a great stir. A mob of low class Kurds raided a police station and seized and lynched a Greek prisoner who was charged with acting improperly toward a Mohammedan woman.

The police guard at the station house, either fearing the mob or sympathizing with it, did not protect the prisoner, while cavalry hastily sent to check the riot, although they arrived in time, did not prevent the lynching, apparently owing to the commander's lack of decision.

Several of the ringleaders have since been arrested. It is understood that the police officers responsible for the mob getting the Greek will be dismissed, but the occurrence strongly points to the need of a better organization of the police and the desirability of replacing

the Yildiz garrison, which was long pampered by the old régime and is reluctant to obey the new Government, with more reliable troops.

Enlightened Turks and the Europeans here are indignant over the lynching. They fear that Europe will now question the ability of the Moslems to govern themselves.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times forecasts that the lynching of a Greek by Kurds may have serious consequences. He represents that great uneasiness has been caused by the revelation that the Reform Committee and the Government have as yet done nothing to reform the chaotic police administration. It is expected that Sami Pasha, the new minister of police, will have to resign.

It seems that when the cavalry arrived the mob dragged its commander from his horse and severely beat him while the troops looked on. The Greek did not assault the woman, who was betrothed to him. The fact was simply that she was found in his house. This angered his neighbors, and the mob, excited by religious fanaticism, which was augmented by the fact that it is the period of the Ramadan fast, attacked both.

The woman was beaten nearly to death, and the man was barbarously butchered.

## TOO FREE WITH KRACKE'S NAME

H. Van Denbergh's Attempted Touch Lands Him in Jail for Forgery.

Roger Van Denbergh, who was spelled on the police record although he gave his occupation as laborer, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday charged with forgery by Naval Officer Frederick J. H. Kracke. Van Denbergh entered a telegraph office at 239 Greenwich street, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon and handed over a note to be sent by a messenger to Robert E. Voll, a saloon keeper at Church and Rogers avenues, Brooklyn.

When Voll got the note he found it to be an urgent request for \$50, signed with the name of Kracke. He knows Kracke and thought it odd